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MOVEMENT FOR ADEQUATE DEFENCE
MEETING NATION-WIDE RESPONSE

Contributions and Signatures Pouring Into National Security League Show Extensive Interest in Urgent Necessity for Military Preparedness—Purposes of the Organization

HERE and there in public places may be seen small posters pointing out to the American citizen at large that the United States is unprepared for war, and asking of him that he shall join an organized movement toward placing the nation in a condition of preparedness. By hundreds and thousands already these posters are displayed, and it will not be the fault of the National Security League if they are not placed conspicuously enough in the near future to meet the eye of every citizen in the entire country.

The results are already seen in the office of the league at 31 Pine street. The response comes in the form of letters and of callers. There is a steady stream of visitors bringing words of encouragement together with subscriptions to membership in the league, which can be had from a dollar a year up, according to the patriotic zeal of the subscriber.

If he wants to become a life member he can do so by paying \$25. For those whose zeal outruns these modest demands there is an opportunity open to them to add their names to a subscription list which was headed with a donation of \$1,000 a moment or two after it was presented to the notice of the New York Stock Exchange, and which contains already entries of \$500, \$300, \$100 and less.

In short, there is a boom on at 31 Pine street, and the enthusiasm thereof is growing daily. It seems like a spontaneous expression of public feeling excited by the incidents of the European war, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania, and by the naval review, but it is in reality the outcome of months of organized hard work by a group of business men who determined last year to rouse public attention to the importance of the nation's first utterance by George Washington.

At the head of the circular which has been issued by the league and is now being distributed this extract from the speech of President Washington to Congress, December 3, 1793, is given:

"I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world, with out again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence. . . . There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

The active head of the movement is S. Stanwood Menken. He is the president of the league, while Joseph H. Choate is the honorary president and Allen B. Parker is honorary vice-president. Mr. Menken says:

"The circumstances of the war which broke out in Europe last summer set a good many people thinking seriously of the condition of our own country. We had no desire to take part in that war, and there seemed to be no reason to believe that we would become involved in it, but we realized that if by reason of that, or any other cause, the United States should be called on to maintain its position among the world Powers, it was not in a condition to do so without an enormous amount of preparatory work, which had not been done. We remembered Washington's words and believed in them, though his warning had never been taken with entire seriousness by the country at large.

"We talked the matter over among ourselves until at length a few of us determined to call a meeting of those whom we knew to be gravely interested, and accordingly Herbert Barry, George Haven Putney, Lawrence Abbott, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Charles E. Lydecker, Franklin Q. Brown and myself signed the call that was issued.

"We met at the Hotel Belmont last December and after careful discussion resolved to organize what we decided to call the National Security League. We realized, of course, that it would be a grave task to undertake to arouse public sentiment to the point

at which the Government would be forced to take such steps as we believed to be vitally necessary, but we set about it and have worked steadily toward that end ever since.

"Right at the outset I want to say, with all the emphasis possible, that it is not, and never has been, our purpose or our effort to kindle a war spirit in the people. We have been accused of doing so, or of trying to do that, but those who have brought the accusation have mistaken our work entirely. What we want to do is to insure peace by putting the country in a position in which no other country would venture to attack us. This cannot be too strongly insisted on.

"We realized that before we could make an appeal to the country to join in our effort we would have to present the case with as powerful an array of facts and arguments as could be made, and accordingly we began a systematic preparation of what we felt would be convincing data. This work was so extensive and embraced so many different lines of endeavor that it was divided among various committees, some of which were chosen at the meeting and some added afterward.

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"All these committees have been working unceasingly ever since and until we had come to the point at which we felt that we were thoroughly prepared to justify our position and to push the work properly and efficiently did we issue an appeal to the public to step in and take its part.

"It happened that this appeal was made just at the time when the Lusitania incident had stirred the public mind profoundly, but that, so far as the league is concerned, was merely a coincidence. We were ready and our appeal would have been issued when it was if there had been no sinking of the Lusitania. Neither had the naval review anything to do with it. It merely happened that the review took place at about the same time.

"Now as to what we are undertaking to do. I have already indicated that it is simply to arouse public sentiment to an appreciation of what we believe are the actual necessities of the nation. In other words it is to be a campaign of education.

"We realize that it is the policy of our Government to avoid war and that the widespread opinion of the

people is that the country would rally in case of emergency to any extent that might be necessary, but we believe that it is unwise to entrust our national defence to emergency measures. We therefore propose if possible to secure from the Government the adoption of such legislative measures as are required for national security. And we ask all citizens who believe as we do to join with us in the effort. It is a tremendous undertaking and we need all the help possible.

"We are issuing literature. The report of our navy committee, of which J. Bernard Walker is chairman, is already in print, as is also the report of the army committee in the shape of a paper written by Henry H. Stimson, former Secretary of War in the Cabinet.

"We are putting out the posters which you have seen as a means of catching the eye and arresting the attention of the man on the street. We are forming local committees all over the country whom we expect to work with us in enlisting the aid of the citizens of every section of the country. There will be a national council and an advisory committee of

prominent men in every State in the Union who will aid us in deciding how best to get at the public in their localities.

"And we are already opening correspondence with Congressmen and prospective Congressmen in every State, as well as with all the Governors of States, Mayors of important cities and other individuals of prominence all over the country in the effort to secure their cooperation.

"It is to Congress that we must look for a correction of what we believe are the present wasteful and erroneous methods of military appropriations and expenditures and the adoption of a definite military policy; therefore our correspondence with Congressmen is peculiarly important. We are backed up with facts which are within their knowledge and undeniably correct. To others we write asking them to put us, as far as possible, in direct communication with the voters. For our appeal is not issued to the few or to any class, but to every citizen of the United States.

The report of the navy committee of the league states in detail the present condition of the United States navy, pointing out what are declared to be serious deficiencies and recommending measures which are believed to be necessary to insure efficiency. Mr. Stimson, in the paper also referred to by Mr. Menken, refers to the establishment by Secretary of War Elihu Root of the General Staff of the army and the Army War College, and says:

"After some ten years of study and preparation, during which the ideas and criticism of every officer of the army were sought, there was published in 1912 a report on the organization of the land forces of the United States. This report is supposed to cover all the matters which should enter the subject, many of which are now being discussed by the public for the first time. It represents the best plan that the best trained military minds of this country have been able to give us after careful study and preparation."

"After urging that the plans and policy promulgated in this report be followed out, Mr. Stimson closes:

"In rough figures we are spending now about \$100,000,000 per annum on our army, and about \$140,000,000 on our navy. The real question before the country is not to spend more money on our forces, but to spend more wisely and economically that which we do spend. Why should we not spend this large sum of \$240,000,000 per year so as to produce the most efficient result possible rather than a result which is admittedly inefficient?"

"The Secretary of War reported last November that after excluding the troops in our overseas possessions our mobile army in the United States will consist of less than 25,000, a force but little more than twice the size of the police force of New York city. He asks for an immediate increase of 25,000 men and the institution of a practical reserve system. But the House of Representatives under the control of the same party as the Secretary of War, who makes the requests, has completely ignored them. No provision is made in the pending appropriation bill for even these slight improvements.

"It has been the historic policy of this country to depend upon a volunteer army of citizens, called out at the outbreak of war, to defend it in case of serious conflict, and hitherto we have escaped ultimate disaster under this method, but it has been largely on account of accident.

"We can safely assume that any serious antagonist whom we shall have in the future will not be unprepared, and in order to be able to depend upon citizen soldiery it is clear that much more time must be spent in preparing training and in providing for their equipment in time of peace.

"It is not enough to hold to the doctrine that it is the duty of every man to die for his country when it is necessary to do so. We should spend a little of our lives in learning how to die for her effectively.

"It has been the call of the league is for 1,000,000 volunteers who are willing to aid in putting the league's programme in execution.

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		54 inch—worth 24¢.	Sale .18
		54 inch—worth 26¢.	Sale .20
		54 inch—worth 28¢.	Sale .22
		54 inch—worth 30¢.	Sale .24
		54 inch—worth 32¢.	Sale .26
		54 inch—worth 34¢.	Sale .28
		54 inch—worth 36¢.	Sale .30
		54 inch—worth 38¢.	Sale .32
		54 inch—worth 40¢.	Sale .34
		54 inch—worth 42¢.	Sale .36
		54 inch—worth 44¢.	Sale .38
		54 inch—worth 46¢.	Sale .40
		54 inch—worth 48¢.	Sale .42
		54 inch—worth 50¢.	Sale .44
		54 inch—worth 52¢.	Sale .46
		54 inch—worth 54¢.	Sale .48
		54 inch—worth 56¢.	Sale .50
		54 inch—worth 58¢.	Sale .52
		54 inch—worth 60¢.	Sale .54
		54 inch—worth 62¢.	Sale .56
		54 inch—worth 64¢.	Sale .58
		54 inch—worth 66¢.	Sale .60
		54 inch—worth 68¢.	Sale .62
		54 inch—worth 70¢.	Sale .64
		54 inch—worth 72¢.	Sale .66
		54 inch—worth 74¢.	Sale .68
		54 inch—worth 76¢.	Sale .70
		54 inch—worth 78¢.	Sale .72
		54 inch—worth 80¢.	Sale .74
		54 inch—worth 82¢.	Sale .76
		54 inch—worth 84¢.	Sale .78
		54 inch—worth 86¢.	Sale .80
		54 inch—worth 88¢.	Sale .82
		54 inch—worth 90¢.	Sale .84
		54 inch—worth 92¢.	Sale .86
		54 inch—worth 94¢.	Sale .88
		54 inch—worth 96¢.	Sale .90
		54 inch—worth 98¢.	Sale .92
		54 inch—worth 1.00.	Sale .94

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	Reg.	Sale.	Reg.	Sale.	Reg.	Sale.	Reg.	Sale.	Reg.	Sale.
42x36	19	11	21	14	22	16	26	18	27	20
42x38	20	12	22	15	23	17	27	19	28	21
42x40	21	13	24	16	24	18	28	20	29	22
42x42	22	14	25	17	25	19	29	21	30	23
42x44	23	15	26	18	26	20	30	22	31	24
42x46	24	16	27	19	27	21	31	23	32	25
SHEETS										
44x90	57	39	59	44	60	46	70	54	64	46
62x90	62	50	64	49	71	51	76	58	74	54
72x90	67	55	69	53	73	55	81	60	81	54
84x90	71	58	73	57	77	59	87	64	91	58
102x90	77	60	79	64	86	66	101	70	107	64